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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

PHONOGRAPHIC RECORD OF FOLK-SONGS. — During the years 1900 and 1901, I. Rozdol'skyj, working under the auspices of the Ethnographic Committee of the Chevchenko Society of Lemberg, recorded some 1500 Galician folk-melodies by means of the phonograph. These are now being transcribed by O. Ludkevyc' and will finally be published in the "Ethnographic Collection" issued by the society.

PUBLICATION OF ESTHONIAN FOLK-LORE. — The indefatigable folk-lorist, M. J. Eisen, published during the period 1893–1899 no fewer than 28 little volumes of folk-tales at prices from 10 to 30 kopecks (average 20 kopecks = 10 cents). The demand on the part of the people themselves for these booklets has been so great that the publishers feel secure about their outlay and are willing to continue to issue them. These pamphlets are so insignificant as scarcely to be noticed outside the land of their origin, but are of great importance to the folk-lorist, as well as, evidently, of use and instruction to the folk itself. Here is a notable instance of folk-support of folk-lore. Altogether Eisen has published in this way 1761 folk-tales, jests, etc. Of the 28 little volumes Nos. 1–6 contain tales of the king's sons and the king's daughters, animal and origin tales, legends, jests, tales involving superstitious ideas, etc.; Nos. 7–8, devil-tales; No. 9, tales of the "Master-thief"; Nos. 10–14, folk wit and humor; Nos. 15–20, local tales; No. 21 contains 22 tales of treasure-diggers; No. 22 contains 40 tales of the "house-spirit"; No. 23, the seven books of Moses, contains 60 tales; No. 24 contains 25 tales relating to the "Alp"; No. 25, "The Book of the Jug," contains 20 tales; No. 26 contains 40 ghost-stories; No. 27 contains 65 tales of the water-spirits; No. 28, "the book of John," contains 25 tales. In 1890 Eisen published the largest collection of Esthonian riddles (10 riddle-songs and 1770 riddles) under the title "*Eesti rahva mõistatused*" (Dorpat, 1890, pp. 181). Eisen and Hurt have together collected some 50,000 variants of Esthonian riddles, and the number of Esthonian folk-tales now gathered is something like 20,000. Altogether (without monetary subventions of any sort) by the coöperation of nearly a thousand collectors, chiefly peasants, folk-lore material embracing far more than 200,000 items has been placed upon record through the zeal of Hurt, in whose footsteps Eisen has followed. To publish all this is a giant task, but Eisen has made a good beginning in one way. These notes are taken from Kaarle Krohn's brief account of "*Die Märchen- und Sagenpublikationen von M. J. Eisen*," in the "*Anzeiger der Finnisch-Ugrischen Forschungen*" (vol. ii. 1902, 71–77). One cannot but admire the zeal of the folk-lorists of the Finno-Ugrian peoples.

NAÏVETÉ OF CHILDHOOD AND ADULT SUPERSTITION. — Seldom does one come across so striking an example of the difference between the naïve thought of the child and the superstition of the parent as is recorded in the following brief item which "*L'Anthropologie* (vol. xiii. p. 787) takes from